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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

Letter dated 2 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights

I have the honour and pleasure of enclosing herewith* the "Memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)". I would like to ask you to have it published as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights under item 9 of the provisional agenda.

(signed) Branko Brankovic
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The enclosure is reproduced as received, in English only.

Annex

MEMORANDUM
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999)

I COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, KFOR, UNMIK AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Persistent warnings to the violations of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999)

Since the adoption of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and the establishment of international security (KFOR) and civilian (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija, under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has continuously warned the responsible representatives of the UN, above all the Security Council, to the drastic violation of key provisions of the Resolution and insisted that all measures from its competencies be undertaken with a view to its consistent implementation.

- **Memorandums of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia:** By its Memorandums of 27 July and 4 November 1999, containing examples described in detail of flagrant violations of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents, the Yugoslav Government warned the Security Council of the worrisome developments in Kosovo and Metohija since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the southern Serb Province.

On the basis of clear examples on the failures, i.e. on illegal conduct and direct violations of the key provisions of the Resolution and its related documents by KFOR and UNMIK, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia demanded the Security Council, as an organ with primary responsibility, to undertake energetic and immediate measures towards strict implementation of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement (MTA), in order to put an end to dramatic deterioration of the situation, to ensure the normalization of security situation, as well as full safety of person and property of the entire population in the Province.

- The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, in more than its 50 communications to the Security Council, continuously pointed to the drastic examples of non-compliance with or gross violations of the mandate of KFOR and UNMIK, particularly related to the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as to the continuation of terror, ethnic cleansing and genocide of Albanian terrorists and separatists against the Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanian population in the Province.

- Through its Committee for Cooperation with the UN Mission in Priština, the Yugoslav Government has forwarded more than 100 letters, protests and demands to the head of UNMIK and KFOR commander, in connection with the implementation of their mandate, clearly established by UN SC resolution 1244 (1999).

2. Passive attitude of UN SC and other bodies of international community

- Despite its clear obligations arising from UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents, the Security Council has failed so far to undertake the measures to ensure its strict implementation seriously undermining the authority of the United Nations and thus eroding the credibility in genuine readiness of the world Organization to live up to its obligations.

- In view of the continuous and dramatic deterioration of the situation and drastic violations of fundamental human rights, as well as of destruction of historical and cultural monuments, constituting an integral part of the world cultural heritage, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has informed timely and in a well-documented way other international organizations engaged in Kosovo and Metohija (UNHCR, UNHCHR, UNESCO, ICRC, OSCE, EU, Council of Europe, etc.) about the continued worsening of the situation in the Province and demanded that they fulfil their share of responsibility in accordance with SC resolution 1244 (1999) and other relevant international legal instruments within their field of activity.

II SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) AND MILITARY TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

1. Systematic violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the mandate of UN Security Council

a) UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) unambiguously confirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija (preambular para 10; subpara 8, Annex 2)

- **Decisions of UNMIK and KFOR**: Regulations of UN Secretary General Special Representative and head of UNMIK B. Kouchner lack basis in the resolution and are aimed at severing all ties between Kosovo and Metohija and the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, i.e. totally separating the Province from the constitutional, legal, economic, monetary, financial, banking, customs, visa, administrative and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

- Regulations and decisions of the UN SG Special Representative for Kosovo and Metohija B. Kouchner, systematically and directly undermine the State sovereignty of the FRY in Kosovo and Metohija as a basic principle guaranteed by SC resolution 1244 (1999) and bring into question the legal basis and attributes of statehood of the State of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, in the southern Serb Province, as an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Serbia and of the FR of Yugoslavia.

- Special Representative Kouchner has, without consulting legal representatives of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, illegally established the so-called Interim Administration Council, de facto Provincial "Government", composed exclusively of Albanians, mostly from the ranks of the terrorist so-called KLA and separatist Albanian political parties, which represent an attempt of legalizing ethnic supremacy of Albanians, with a view

to creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and Metohija.

- The developments in the Province unambiguously confirm that the claims of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia to the effect that the UNMIK decision on the transformation of the terrorist KLA in an alleged civilian organization - "Kosovo Protection Corps" are justified. This decision is not only illegal as it lacks basis whatsoever in SC resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents. It is also one of the main generators of exacerbating the situation and the crisis in the Province. The attack of well-armed members of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps on a patrol of the Republican Ministry of the Interior near Bujanovac, outside the administrative area of Kosovo and Metohija, unambiguously confirms that the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps is not any "civilian" creation - its members are re-cycled terrorists of the so-called KLA, whose combat structure and command personnel have been fully kept, creating a core of a future Albanian army in Kosovo and Metohija, as has been publicly pointed out by its "commander", notorious terrorist A. Cheku.

In that connection, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia recalls to its clear position presented in a letter to the President of the Security Council of 22 September 1999, stating that failure to demilitarize the so-called KLA and the establishment of the "Kosovo Protection Corps" was a farce and a manipulation.

- **Building of military bases**: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia most energetically opposes the building of military bases of KFOR in a part of its sovereign territory, without its approval. It represents the most flagrant violation of its sovereignty and provisions of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999), as well as the existing laws of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. The building of foreign bases without the approval of the receiving State is contrary to the character and spirit of peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations and represents a dangerous precedent, contrary to the fundamental principles and purposes of the United Nations.

- **Military exercises of NATO/KFOR**: Possible military exercises of NATO and KFOR in the Province, which are according to the international media due in March, represent the most flagrant threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and is in the function of direct support to the Albanian separatism and terrorism. Such provocative conduct on the part of KFOR represents a factor of serious destabilization of the region and directly threatens peace and stability in Europe.

UN Security Council is obliged to prevent any act of violation of UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) and to eliminate a source of instability in the region.

- **Representation of some countries**: Tolerating the establishment of foreign missions in the Province, without consultations and approval of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, represents a gross violation of the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. In line with that, Kouchner's draft regulation on "immunities and privileges of the liaison offices of foreign Governments in Kosovo" is totally unacceptable, since it grossly violates the principles of the UN Charter, provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as well as prevailing international practice.

- The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia are inviolable: overall conduct, decisions of KFOR and UNMIK particularly of the UN SG Special Representative and head of UNMIK B. Kouchner disregarding or violating the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as all measures, acting and failing to act, contrary to the UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) or MTA, or represent an attempt at their revision, the FR of Yugoslavia considers illegal and they cannot have any legal effect or be binding on the FR of Yugoslavia or its organs in any way.

The FR of Yugoslavia warns that it has never ceded or intends to cede the sovereignty over any part of its territory and resolutely rejects the tactics of manipulating or diverting the attention from the alliance of UNMIK and KFOR with the terrorist so-called KLA. It particularly refuses all moves in line with fait accompli acts.

2. Massive violations of human rights

Terror and violence[1]: Albanian terror and violence, ethnic cleansing and genocide against non-Albanian population, above all the Serbs and Montenegrins, but also Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and others, destruction of their homes, usurpation and destruction of private and State-owned property, rampant crime and chaos in the Province, continue despite the presence of almost 50,000 armed members of KFOR and around 2,200 UNMIK policemen. That speaks convincingly that KFOR and UNMIK do not fulfil their basic obligations arising from their mandate, particularly in terms of guaranteeing full personal and property security and safety of all citizens in the Province, above all the Serbs and Montenegrins, who have been exposed to systematic ethnic cleansing, terror, killings and abductions.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia insists that KFOR and UNMIK fulfil without delay all their obligations and create as soon as possible the conditions for a safe return of all expelled persons to Kosovo and Metohija.

Ethnic cleansing: Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians were forcibly driven out of the Province. Terrorists are increasingly targeting Albanians, loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, who refused to obey the demands of Albanian terrorists and criminals.

- It is worrying that during the course of last week only an additional more than 16,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians were driven out of the Province.

The latest instances of intimidation of Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica, in which KFOR directly played a part, are yet another example of the policy of pressure brought to bear on Serbs, which proves to work, with a view to completing the ethnic cleansing of the Province.

- Terrorism: In the period from 12 June 1999 through 27 February 2000, there was a total of 4,354 terrorist attacks (4,121 against Serbs and Montenegrins); 910 persons (811 Serbs and Montenegrins) were killed; 802 (751 Serbs and Montenegrins) were wounded; and 821 (757 Serbs and Montenegrins) were abducted. More than 50,000 homes, mostly those belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma, were destroyed, burned down or severely damaged.

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[1] Detailed overview of terrorist activities of Albanian terrorists given in the Annex

- **The latest serious crimes:** Those which were particularly gruesome and which stuck out by their motive were the following: the shelling of the Serbian village of Gorazdevac (on 7 January); the brutal murders of the Muslim Skenderi family of four in Prizren (on 11 January); the murders of three Serbs who returned to the village Pasjane (on 16 January); the rape and murder of an 11-year old Albanian girl from Vitina by a KFOR soldier (on 11 January); a RPG attack on a UNHCR bus (on 2 February) in which two Serbs died and several other sustained injuries; a hand grenade attack on the cafe "Belamy" in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 3 February) injuring 30 Serbs, 8 of them seriously; armed attacks against the Serbian villages of Banje, Svinjare and Suvo Grlo (on 5 February), Lipljan and Bresje (on 7 February); tearing down of the memorial to the Serbian hero Miloš Obilic in a small town also called Obilic (on 7 February); the murder of doctor Josif Vasic and wounding of doctor Vjenceslav Grozdanovic from Gnjilane (on 26 February).

- **Terrorists attacks outside the Province:** In the belief that the destabilization of the situation on the widest possible territory facilitates the achievement of their separatist goals, Albanian terrorists are increasingly launching attacks on civilians and law enforcement officials outside the administrative boundaries of the Province. The most recent instance of spilling over terrorism beyond Kosovo and Metohija is the attack against a Serbian police patrol on road between Bujanovac and Gnjilane, on 26 February 2000. Police major Slaviša Dimitrijevic was killed in the attack and three other police officers were hurt. One of the attacking terrorists by the name Fatmir Ibiši got killed. He was a member of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), which is a clear indication that the so-called KPC has continued to act as a legalized so-called KLA.

- **"Labour camps" for Serbs:** The prisons, run by the terrorist so-called KLA throughout Kosovo and Metohija, house several hundred abducted Serbian civilians, who have been placed in "labour camps" controlled by the so-called KLA. The abductees have been subjected to extremely cruel and inhuman treatment in these "labour camps" located in the village of Maticane, 15 kilometres away from Priština, as well as in the village of Dušanovo near Prizren and in Drenica. Access to these people is strictly forbidden, even by ICRC representatives.

Additionally, another some 350 Serbs, who have been abducted in Kosovo and Metohija, are now in the Republic of Albania.

The international forces in Kosovo and Metohija are aware of the existence of such prisons for the abducted Serbs, but no steps or actions have been taken to get them released. All this, despite the fact that it represents the most inhuman violation of individual human rights and freedoms.

- **Destruction of cultural and historic sites:** The genocidal crusade against Orthodox Christianity, holy places and memorials at the time when a thousand years of Christianity is observed, resulted in the destruction, burning or extensive damage to 84 churches and monasteries. The burning and destruction of the churches, monasteries and cultural and historic sites are also aimed at wiping out the historic traces of Serbian spirituality and statehood, all serving the purpose of denying the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over Kosovo and Metohija, in outright violation of UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents.

- Discrimination against Serbs and a cultural and spiritual genocide of Serbs is particularly manifest through the closure of universities, schools, theatres and media outlets in Serbian language on the pretext of alleged efforts to keep the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structures in the Province. The fact that this is done where the Serbs have managed to live in larger numbers clearly shows that KFOR and UNMIK directly encourage the aspirations of Kosovo Albanian terrorists towards breaking apart the ethnically solid Serbian communities, and that they openly pressurize Serbs into leaving their ancestral homes.

- The policy of double standards applied by UNMIK has deprived not only Serbs but also Roma, Muslims, Turks and Goranci of their jobs in favour of Albanians, constituting a gross violation of the principle of equality and multi-ethnicity.

- KFOR and UNMIK bear sole responsibility for massive violation of human rights in the Province, for lawlessness, chaos and breaches of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), relating to the preservation of the multi-ethnic, multi-confessional and multi-cultural character of the Province, by becoming outright accessory to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

3. Disarming of the terrorist so-called KLA

- Daily terrorization, violence, killings and destruction of Serbian homes and settlements, cafes and other places frequented by Serbs in massive numbers in those remaining Serbian enclaves, as well as attacks on civilians and Yugoslav security forces beyond the boundaries of the Province, with the use of heavy ordnance even, all testify to the fact that the terrorist so-called KLA has not been disarmed.

- Leaders of these terrorist/separatist formations, Hashim Thaqi, Agim Cheku and others, make no bones that one of their separatist aims is to establish an Albanian army in Kosovo and Metohija with the so-called KPC as its core, meaning nothing else that it would be a "transformed" terrorist so-called KLA.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia recalls once again its position, expressed in the letter of 22 September 1999 to the President of the Security Council, that purported transformation of the terrorist so-called KLA into the so-called "Kosovo Protection Corps" was a sham and a manipulation, so as to avoid the obligation of a genuine demilitarization and disarming of this illegal terrorist organization, a fact increasingly openly admitted even by the biased media and some Western politicians.

- KFOR and UNMIK, in particular Bernard Kouchner, bear full responsibility that the so-called KLA has not yet been disarmed, and that with their blessing, an illegal Albanian armed formation was created, composed mostly of proven Albanian but also of international terrorists recruited in neighbouring and other States known for sponsoring international terrorism. There is information that Islamic extremists from Chechnya are sheltering in large numbers in Kosovo and Metohija where they enjoy the protection of KFOR and UNMIK.

- **Thriving crime in the Province:** Another direct proof that KFOR and UNMIK have failed to discharge their mandates strictly, notably with respect to securing the international borders of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia, is their patronizing attitude towards Albanian terrorists and separatists who enter the FR of Yugoslavia without hindrance, which is the main cause for the thriving crime and chaos in the Province.

- As a result of an unprotected border, in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), KFOR and UNMIK have allowed illegal entry into the Province of several hundred thousand criminals and looters from Albania, aimed at spilling over the chaos from Albania into Kosovo and Metohija. Kosovo and Metohija have, thus, been turned into a stronghold of organized international crime, terrorism, narco mafia, illicit arms trafficking, white slavery, juvenile crime and prostitution rackets in Central and Western Europe, with a view to rampant crime and destabilization of Europe and preventing the ongoing integration processes.

4. Civil registration and elections in Kosovo and Metohija

- Against a background of continuing terror, final stages of the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanian population in the Province, absence of conditions for the return of over 350,000 expellees and a presence of a couple of hundred thousand illegal foreign citizens in Kosovo and Metohija, it is evident that there are not even the basic conditions for civil registration in the context of the preparations for the elections to be held in near future. Ignoring these facts and insistence by OSCE and UNMIK to proceed to civil registration in the circumstances described represent an attempt at the policy of fait accompli and at encouraging the further destabilization of the Province along the lines of achieving the separatist goals of Albanian extremists.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia strongly rejects any attempt at calling for early elections in the Province until basic conditions are not met, i.e. consolidated peace and stability on the basis of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) implying first of all a free and safe return of all expelled Serbs and other non-Albanian population, and until basic parameters for the political settlement in Kosovo and Metohija are agreed with the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia.

5. Delaying the return of Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police (MUP)

- In a situation in which KFOR and UNMIK do not carry out their mandate of guaranteeing full personal safety and safety of property for all the population and of providing conditions for a safe and unimpeded return of all displaced persons and refugees, undue delays in the implementation of the provisions of the Military Technical Agreement relating to the return of VJ and MUP (UNSCR 1244, op. para 4; Annex 2, subpara 6 and 10; MTA paragraph 4) additionally encourage Albanian terrorists to continue with their daily terrorization of Serbs and other non-Albanians with the aim at completing the ethnic cleansing of the Province.

The Yugoslav Government insists that this obligation is fulfilled immediately and without any conditions.

6. Responsibility of the United Nations Security Council

The Security Council, as guarantor for its resolution 1244 (1999), is responsible for strict compliance with all provisions of the resolution and its related documents, primarily those reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on all its territory, as well as for the respect of general standards in the implementation of UN peace-keeping operations, above all the universal principles of the United Nations Charter, International Covenants on human rights, etc. This responsibility includes the obligation of the Council to prevent any departing from, delaying of the implementation or arbitrary interpretation of the provisions of its resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents. Only the Security Council has the authority to give a binding interpretation of the provisions of its resolutions. Continued gross violations of the provisions of the Resolution and its related documents by KFOR and UNMIK which brought about an alarming development of the situation in the Province, have not been responded to by adequate measures of the Security Council to put an end to such dangerous developments. This confirms that the Security Council has not fulfilled its obligations and therefore it is held directly accountable for the detrimental consequences caused by such conduct.

Proceeding from the fact that it has fulfilled all its obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia insists that all other responsible factors, and primarily the Security Council as the most responsible organ, carry out immediately and unconditionally their share of responsibility.

III. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

1. Overall performance of KFOR and UNMIK

The results of the nine-month long international security (KFOR) and civilian (UNMIK) presence in the south Serbian Province are extremely weak. The utterly disturbing situation is characterized by wide-spread crime and terror, chaos and lawlessness, genocide and ethnic cleansing of Serbian and other non-Albanian population, destruction of their private property, looting and usurpation of the property of the State and of private firms, carried out by armed Albanian extremists, members of the terrorist so-called KLA in particular.

- **Multiethnic Kosovo and Metohija - hypocrisy of KFOR and UNMIK:** In spite of verbal pledges of KFOR and UNMIK to preserve multiethnic character of the Province, the activities and behaviour of international presence in Kosovo and Metohija are quite opposite. The fact that over 350 thousand citizens of the Province, out of whom 270 thousand Serbs and Montenegrins, have been forcibly driven out of Kosovo and Metohija in the presence of international force and under its auspices and mandate, is totally alarming and disastrous for the reputation of the world Organization.

- **Ethnic cleansing** of Serbs and Montenegrins in the largest part of the Province has been already accomplished. Now, the remaining isolated Serbian enclaves, above all Kosovska Mitrovica as the largest one, have become the target of Albanian terrorists and of senseless moves of KFOR and UNMIK which add more fuel to the flames.

The insisting of KFOR and UNMIK on the establishment of multiethnic communities in the remaining Serbian enclaves in particular is both unconvincing and cynical, since at the same time no one is even mentioning for example Priština in which about 40 thousand Serbs and Montenegrins used to live before the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK, and now less than two or three hundred of them remain. There is not a word about the situation in Prizren, Pec, Orahovac, Djakovica, Glogovac and many other towns, villages and areas in Kosovo and Metohija, like Kosovo Pomoravlje, which are also completely ethnically cleansed of Serbs and Montenegrins, while the issue of their return to their homes is not even the subject of at least formal rhetoric of responsible KFOR and UNMIK representatives.

The action of searching the houses of Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica brutally carried out by the members of American and German contingent of KFOR, which coincided with unhampered arrival of thousands of Albanian extremists led by terrorists of the so-called KLA to Kosovska Mitrovica in order to threaten and frighten the remaining Serbs irrefutably testifies to the cooperation and collusion of KFOR and UNMIK with Albanian terrorists, as well as of their active engagement in the concept of changing borders in the Balkans to create the so-called Greater Albania. At the same time, this is the latest confirmation of the proven policy of demonizing Serbs in order to justify the real goals -the ending of the campaign of ethnic cleansing of Serbs in the Province, and to conceal the facts that the members of the so-called KLA have been neither demilitarized nor disarmed. This is the main reason why, the OSCE condemned in its report of 21 February the house searching operations pointing out that KFOR has violated thereby the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and establishing that the action was illegal which was also brought to the attention of the head of UNMIK, Bernard Kouchner.

- **Non-compliance and gross violations of the basic provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its related documents by KFOR and UNMIK**, has resulted directly in the dramatic security and general situation in the Province, above all in the continuation of Albanian terrorism, violence and ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanian population and wide scale crime and lawlessness in the Province. Thus KFOR and UNMIK have become accomplices in the most serious crimes committed against Serbs and other non-Albanian population and they are responsible mostly for the non-existence of elementary security of Serbs and non-Albanian population in the Province.

The tested tactics of deluding the world public and of diverting the attention from the complete fiasco of international mission under the auspices of the United Nations is being applied in Kosovo and Metohija. After practically completed ethnic cleansing and destruction of everything that is related to Serbs and non-Albanians, any attempt to look for the guilty ones among few Serbs who remained is not only a cynicism but also a proof of direct protection of terrorists and separatists, of organized international crime and of the continuation of a new form of aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia which characterizes the alliance between NATO and terrorist so-called KLA. Such activity is obviously aimed at spreading the destabilization over the entire region of southeastern Europe. In this way Kosovo and Metohija is being transformed into a centre of prolonged destabilization of Europe, and the entire region into a centre for the concentration and spreading of international terrorism which deeply penetrated into the tissue of Europe and through Kosovo and Metohija should be spread and jeopardize the process of integration.

The continuous deterioration of the overall situation in the Province is in line with the efforts to provoke artificially the prolonged destabilization in the region which should justify the existence of NATO and to rehabilitate its prestige and credibility which have been seriously brought into question by its illegal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia.

Therefore, the statements of KFOR and UNMIK representatives of alleged success of the international mission in the Province are unacceptable and completely biased, since it is clear that they are not founded on real situation on the ground and consequently this can lead to the conclusion that they are based on the assessment of some other goals which are different from those set up in Security Council resolution 1244 and its related documents. The statements that the number of crimes has been reduced in absolute terms are unacceptable because this is the result only of a continuous reduction of the number of Serbs and other non-Albanian population who are the victims of Albanian terrorists.

- Cooperation of KFOR and UNMIK with separatists and terrorists in jeopardizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a sovereign Member State of the United Nations, in systematic violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, Security Council resolution 1244 and Military Technical Agreement, incites not only the security and legal chaos in the Province but dangerously undermines the security foundations in the entire region. Such behaviour of international forces under the auspices of the United Nations is without a precedent in the history of United Nations peace-keeping missions, whereby the reputation and authority of the United Nations are seriously brought into question.

- **Strict implementation of the Resolution and its related documents** is the main precondition for the normalization of the overall situation in the Province and the obligations of all to unconditionally observe that.

2. An imperative to normalize the situation in Kosovo and Metohija

All parameters unambiguously confirm that the developments in the Province are moving towards the further worsening of the overall situation which will become even more complex and dangerous with possible far-reaching adverse consequences on the entire region. By the gross violation of the provisions of the Resolution and by their overall conduct, KFOR and UNMIK have unambiguously confirmed that the presence of international forces under the auspices of the United Nations in Kosovo and Metohija is a complete fiasco. The United Nations Security Council bear primary responsibility for this since it failed to undertake necessary and energetic measures it was bound to under the Resolution, and to ensure a strict implementation of the provisions of the Resolution and its related documents.

Therefore, it is necessary to put an end as soon as possible to this **shameless mission of the so-called international community in Kosovo and Metohija since it is obvious that it could not or did not want to implement the mandate entrusted upon it by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and to let the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and Republic of Serbia to restore in the Province: order and peace, rule of law and legality; personal protection and the protection of the property of all its citizens irrespective of their ethnic origin or religion, as well as to ensure normal functioning of all commercial entities and local authorities and normalization of entire life in the Province, as a necessary prerequisite for launching political dialogue between the representatives of the State and ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija about the parameters of autonomy and self-**

governance in the Province.

IV DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Proceeding from its sovereign rights, guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document and Military Technical Agreement, **the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia reiterates its demand:**

- that the Security Council undertake urgently energetic measures to ensure strict respect of all provisions of the Resolution and its relevant documents, above all those which confirm sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory;

In this context, the Yugoslav Government **insists in particular :**

- that UNMIK and KFOR unconditionally and without delay respect and implement the mandate set up in the Resolution and its relevant documents;

- that sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia be strictly respected in Kosovo and Metohija and in this context full normalization of functioning of customs, border regime, public services (PTT, power supply system, railway, banking system) be ensured in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and principles of market-oriented economy in view of restoring the ties of the Province with the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia which have been artificially broken and of guaranteeing the unconditional return of Yugoslav border authorities, customs and passport control to the State border of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia;

- that all regulations and other decisions of UNMIK and KFOR which violate territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia be revoked, that the respect for the laws in force of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia be ensured on their entire territory;

- that all illegally seized State, public, socially-owned and private property primarily PTT, power supply system, railway, banks, mines, factories, firms, be returned to legal owners.

- that immediately a safe environment for all citizens and their full personal safety and safety of their property be ensured;

- that energetic measures be taken to end terrorization, intimidation and ill-treatment of the population belonging to the Serbian, Roma, Muslim, Goranci, Turk and other non-Albanian ethnic communities, as well as a halt to the use of force resulting in the violation of their fundamental human rights and an immediate end to the ethnic cleansing of the Province of its non-Albanians;

- that a free and safe return to the Province be ensured to more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Goranci, Turks, Egyptians and other inhabitants expelled in a campaign of ethnic cleansing after UNMIK and KFOR came to the Province;

- that immediately several hundred thousand citizens of Albania who have illegally entered the Province be expelled;

- that the combat structures of the terrorist so-called KLA be disbanded and all its members disarmed as well as other Albanian armed gangs, that all their weapons be destroyed, which is the main reason for the lack of security in the Province and for overall thriving crime, and in particular to declare null an void the document on the "transformation" of the so-called KLA;

- that, without delay, an unhampered return of the members of VJ and MUP to Kosovo and Metohija be allowed, in compliance with the MTA, in the interest of normalizing security and preventing further massive expulsions of the remaining Serbs and other non-Albanian population from the Province;

- that full freedom of movement on the entire territory of the Province be ensured and that all existing ghettos, detention camps, blockading of towns and villages, such as Kosovska Mitrovica, Orahovac, Gnjilane and others, where the remaining Serbs now live, be removed;

- that an unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance be enabled;

- that normal functioning of education, respect for the autonomy of university and other educational and cultural institutions and the media, especially those in Serbian language and wherever Serbs are predominant (Kosovska Mitrovica, etc.) be ensured;

- that full and permanent protection of remaining cultural and historic monuments, medieval monasteries, churches and cemeteries be ensured; that without delay, the leaders of the so-called KLA, H. Thaqi and A. Cheku in the first place, as well as all other instigators of serious crimes, genocide, ethnic cleansing and terrorist acts against the non-Albanian population, their property and State and public property, and against cultural and historic sites, educational, health, commercial and other institutions and facilities, be held accountable and punished in an exemplary fashion;

- that without any further delay, a comprehensive agreement between the FR of Yugoslavia and the United Nations on regulating the status of the international presence under the auspices of the United Nations in Kosovo and Metohija and on other relevant issues, be concluded without further delay.

Belgrade, 1 March 2000

O V E R V I E W

of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in the Province of Kosovo and Metohija since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK in the period from 12 June 1999 to 27 February 2000

(1) Number of terrorist attacks: 4,354

Out of which 4,121 were committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 96 against Albanians and 137 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other nationalities.

(2) Number of killed persons: 910

Out of whom 811 were Serbs and Montenegrins, 71 were Albanians and 28 members of other nationalities in Kosovo and Metohija.

(3) Number of abducted and missing persons: 821

Out of whom 757 were Serbs and Montenegrins, 37 Albanians and 27 members of other nationalities.
The fate of 716 persons is still unknown; 76 abducted persons were killed, 4 persons escaped while 25 were released.

(4) The latest brutal crimes: shelling of Serbian village Gorazdevac (7 January); brutal murder of the Skenderis, a four member Muslim family, in Prizren (11 January 2000); murder of three Serb refugees in the village of Pasjane (16 January); rape and killing of an 11-year old Albanian girl by a KFOR member near Vitina (11 January 2000); RPG attack on an UNHCR bus (2 February) killing two and wounding several Serbs; hand-grenade attack on "Belami" cafe in Kosovska Mitrovica (3 February), wounding 30 Serbs, several seriously; attack on the building of the Committee on Human Rights in downtown Obilic (3 February), armed attacks on villages Banje, Svinjare and Suvo Grlo (5 February), Lipljan and Bresje (7 February); destruction of a monument to the Serb hero Milos Obilic in the town under the same name (7 February); terrorist attack on a police patrol in the vicinity of Konculj village near Bujanovac, killing one and wounding three police officers; killing Dr. Josif Vasic who was a member of the Serb National Council in the centre of Gnjilane (26 February).

(5) New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanian population:

KFOR's security actions against Serbian and other non-Albanian population increasingly demonstrate force, harassment, physical violence, including causing damage to Serb property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 20-25 February) as well as in the villages of Mogila (on 25 February), in which Serbian houses were searched by using the method of most brutal physical violence, Draganovac (Gnjilane municipality) and Miolice (Leposavic municipality). The searches were conducted by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, thus proving the co-ordination between KFOR and Albanian terrorists.

(6) Situation in Kosovska Mitrovica:

Since KFOR and UNMIK were deployed in Kosovo and Metohija, the security situation is particularly serious in and around Kosovska Mitrovica, characterized by:

- the looting and destruction of 2,365 homes belonging to Serbs, Montengrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vucitrn; and 105 in Srbica);

- 700 Serbian families being thrown out of their flats (500 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vucitrn; and 50 in Srbica);

- the looting and destruction of the property of the following companies:

1. In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", DP "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Duvanska, Minel, Zemljoradnicka zadruga (cooperative), Hortikultura, Mitrovcanka, DES, "Ibar-Rozaje" warehouse, the utility company "Vodovod" (water), the printing company "Progres", the public company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a larger number of bars and cafes owned by non-Albanian residents.

2. In Vucitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vucitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", the local cooperative, the paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", the construction company "Kosovo", the utility company "Sitnica", the private company "Cicavica", the Labour Exchange, the local community centre, the municipal authorities of Vucitrn, the Building Land Fund, the local department store, the Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, the public company "Elekro-Kosovo", PTT.

3. In Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, the socially-owned company "Buducnost", local cooperative, the public utility company, the socially-owned company "Dijamant-produkt", the local community centre, the local self-managing community of interest, the socially-owned company "Zitopromet" and its silos.

(7) Prison and labour camps run by the so-called 'KLA" for abducted Serbs:

The abducted Serb civilians are detained by the so-called "KLA" in the labour camps located in the village of Maticane and in the wider area of Prizren and in Drenica.

The prisons run by the so-called "KLA" for Serbs, Montenegrin and other residents who are not supportive of Albanian terrorists are also situated around the village of Brod, Dragas municipality, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, Decani municipality.

(8) Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 185

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Priština, Prizren, Sojevo near Uroševac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Kolokot Banja.

They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently by the members of the terrorist so-called "KLA".

(9) Recent killings of Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia:

The terrorist so-called "KLA" has stepped up execution of Albanians who do not back it, in particular in the areas of Pristina, Podujevo and Pec. The most drastic examples are: the murder of Hejdi Sejdiu, a member of the Serbian Socialist Party Committee in the province, in his hometown of Urosevac in front of his wife and three children (on 10 February), the killing of Danus Januzi in Vitina (on 10 February); the massacre of Tahir Bekim, who was abducted and later killed by the terrorists of the so-called "KLA" (parts of his mutilated body were found on 24 February).
Besides Serbs, the terrorist so-called "KLA" also round up Albanians loyal to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia and bring them to their prison camps (around the village of Brod, Dragas municipality)

(10) Number of wounded persons: 802
751 Serbs and Montenegrins, 20 Albanians and 31 persons of other nationalities.

(11) Reported cases of physical assault, harassment and inflicted grave bodily harm: 424

(12) Registered cases of serious threats in Pristina: 356

(13) Registered number of private dwellings broken into and forcibly taken occupancy of: 776 in Pristina, over 700 in Kosovska Mitrovica, 190 in Gnjilane, 124 in Orahovac, a large number in Kosovo Polje and Lipljan.

(14) Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK over 350 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 270 000 are Serbs.

The following towns and villages are ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians:

Pristina (all Serbs have been driven from its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko Naselje), Gnjilane, Urosevac, Prizren (only 100 Serbian families remained), Djakovica, Pec, Srbica, Podujevo, Vucitrn, Glogovac, as well as the the wider areas of Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan, Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of Serb residents were expelled (their homes are burned, looted and property is seized from the owners of cafes and shops, while Albanian terrorists brutalize and mistreat those Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave Kosovo and Metohija, in the presence of KFOR), the villages in the municipality of Istok; Djakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos{, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maticane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica, the surroundings of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pocaranje, Grmovo, Drobes, Kabas and Binac (municipality of Vitina), the area of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Fireceja and others), the area around Vitina and Kosovsko Pomoravlja, as well as the villages of Toplicane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar - Novo Brdo. (All Serb houses have been burned down and all its owners forced to leave.)

Members of the terrorist "KLA" exercise particularly strong pressure on the region of Gora populated by an indigenous ethnic group - Goranci, who are not allowed to use their mother tongue, i.e. the Serbian language, in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as members of Albanian nationality.

In the area of Istok municipality, expulsion of the Muslim ethnic community, who are loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has been particularly intensified.

(15) Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

About 84 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged including the following: the Church of Assumption of Our Lady in Dolac, monastery of St. Marco in Koriša from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zociste from 14th century, the church in Kijevo from the 14th century, the Holy Trinity monastery from the 14th century near Musutište, monastery Devic built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the 16th century, Church of St. Dimitri near Pec, the Orthodox church in Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Ilija in Zegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Mušutište from 1315, Church of St. Prophet Ilija in Bistricin, Church of Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uros in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the 14th century in Binac, Church of the Holy Virgin from the 16th century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreca, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, monastery Binac near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane.

Clergy, monks were terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacred objects, most of which are cultural monuments and landmarks under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed.

Assaults on members of the Catholic religious community by the terrorists of the so-called "KLA" have become more and more frequent in Prizren and Pec, particularly assaults on clergymen (The homes of two Franciscan priests were burned down.).

The following cultural monuments were damaged and demolished:

- monuments in memory of the giants of Serbian and Montenegrin literature Vuk Karadzic and Petar Petrovic Njegos in the very centre of Priština;

- monuments in memory of King Uros in Urosevac and King Dusan in Prizren;

- memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers from the Nemanjic dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje.

- memorial to Milos Obilic which was the symbol of the town of Obilic.

Many of destroyed monuments are outstanding examples of the Serbian cultural heritage and are on the list of the monuments of exceptional cultural value under the protection of UNESCO.

(16) Forced and illegal taking over of public institutions:

- Forcible and illegal take-overs of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other authorities of local administration, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. in Priština (premises of the Clinical centre "Pristina" and the health station, the Federal Customs Administration, the Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, the public enterprise "Vodovod", thermal power plant "Kosovo

B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding companies "Kosmet-Pristina", "Kosovo-Trans", the public enterprise "Energoinvest", the public enterprise "Autopristina", the Car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.) as well as in Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Štrpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR).

- By forced and illegal taking over of public enterprises and institutions over 20,000 employed Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

(17) Registered armed attacks on villages: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobrusa, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Partes, Podgrdje, Malisevo and Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje (municipality of Srbica), in the following villages in the area covered by the municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce - frequent attacks against the houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians who are loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia.

All Serb houses in the villages of Donji Livoc, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganec, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire and destroyed by mortars or explosives.

All this runs counter to assertions by KFOR and UNMIK that the terrorist "KLA" has been disarmed.

(18) Sieges of towns and villages: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Priluzje, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac. About 3,500 Serb residents of Orahovac have been living for more than eight months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the first concentration camp in Europe after the Second World War, besieged by the terrorist "KLA".

(19) Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanian population: Ugljari, Srpski Babus, Stimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, Obilic, the area around Kosovo Polje, Milosevo (against which the armed attack was carried out), village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), the majority of the mainly Catholic Croatian population who lived in the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Jasare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernice (a series of incidents in which US KFOR soldiers maltreated Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovusa, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alas, Vrelo and Radevo, Plemetin and Slatina (municipality of Vucitrn), Crkolez (municipality of Istok), Ogose - municipality of Kosovska Kamenica (where almost all Roma families have been driven out).

(20) The looted Serb villages from which the residents were forced out: Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica.

(21) Serb neighbourhoods set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapa{tica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles (municipality of Lipljan), Orlovic (municipality of Pristina), Krpimej and Lausa (municipality of Podujevo), Muzicane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and then burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Zaskok and Novi Miros (municipality of Urosevac).

(22) Registered number of homes burned down: About 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

(23) Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without the necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 748

Over 200,000 foreigners have illegally entered into the Province with the consent of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their expulsion on several occasions. These requests have not been met, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, mafia members, women and child traders, organizers of brothels and other forms of international crime.

(24) Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without the payment of customs duties and most of these vehicles were stolen.

(25) Registered number of cases of violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 266

REVIEW OF TERRORIST AND OTHER ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND OF CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) IN THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA SINCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF KFOR AND UNMIK IN THE PERIOD FROM 12 JUNE 1999 TO 27 FEBRUARY 2000

Terrorism of Albanian separatists

Total number of terrorist attacks	4,354
- Serbs and Montenegrins	4,121
- Albanians	96
- members of other nationalities	137
A. Killed	910
- Serbs and Montenegrins	811
- Albanians	71
- members of other nationalities	28

B. Wounded	802
- Serbs and Montenegrins	751
- Albanians	20
- members of other nationalities	31
C. Kidnapped and missing	821
- Serbs and Montenegrins	757
- Albanians	37
- members of other nationalities	27
Fate of kidnapped and missing	
1. Killed	76
2. Escaped	4
3. Unaccounted-for	716
4. Released	25